

# WILSON TURNING TO CONGRESS FOR SOLUTION

## THREATENED STRIKE SITUATION RECOGNIZES GRAVE PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR HELP

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)  
Washington, Aug. 26.—The threatened railway strike took on such a grave aspect today that President Wilson turned toward congress for a solution of the problem.  
Suddenly this afternoon, when it became known that the railway executives were unanimous in their refusal to accept his plan of settlement, President Wilson personally went to the capitol and laid before Majority Leader Kern of the senate and Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, the statement of the railway heads that congress must guarantee some source of added revenue if they are to meet the demands of their employees.  
How this should be accomplished, President Wilson did not suggest. Immediately afterwards, senators began discussing proposals to have congress record itself in favor of a rate increase.  
No arrangements were made today for the president to address congress on the subject but it was considered likely that he might do so during the coming week if the situation continued critical.  
Tonight the railway executives finished framing their answer to President Wilson's plan and notified the White House they were ready. President Wilson sent word he would prefer to see them Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The brotherhood leaders after being in meeting most of the day, adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Many of them left town tonight.  
The refusal of the railway executives to accept the president's plan including concession of the eight-hour day, and proposing a counter plan such as previously has been outlined, will put the next move up to the brotherhood leaders. It probably will be communicated to them officially Monday after President Wilson had heard it from the executives.  
Meanwhile some development of possible congressional action is expected and will depend on the outcome of the next steps between the employers and employees.

The executives held several meetings during the day but no change resulted in the position they took last night when they approved a rough draft of their reply to President Wilson. It was 8:30 tonight when the committee of eight, which has handled the negotiations, announced that they had asked for a conference with President Wilson and awaited his pleasure. After a two hours wait the executives announced that President Wilson had informed them they would prefer not to see him tonight.  
The situation as summed up late tonight by those close in touch with it, was this:  
President Wilson has seen the published reports of the reply the executives will make him Monday and does not wish to accept it. It would not surprise those in the confidence of the railroad officials to have him make a counter proposal at that time, retaining his original proposal for an eight-hour day but offering the roads as compensation congressional assurance of a freight rate increase and a commission to settle future disputes.  
Among the executives tonight it clearly was evident that such a counter proposal probably would not be accepted. President Wilson and take it under consideration for a few days, was not at all certain, but its ultimate rejection was forecast generally.  
The proposition of the men is not clear. Apparently they will not accept the reply of the executives as it has been published, but they might be willing to negotiate with it as basis. They will meet again at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.  
Nobody knows the attitude of congress toward the suggested arbitration. It was pointed out tonight that there are many senators who bitterly opposed the five per cent increase recently granted the eastern roads and criticized the compromise for its position in the case and who might be expected to oppose any proposal that would direct the commission to grant another increase.  
The executive committee confident that public opinion will be with them in their insistence upon the principle of arbitration and their opposition to an eight-hour day.  
The executive committee will be divided into argument and statement of their position. Their statement will show that they do not accept the eight-hour day with pay for ten hours as demanded by the men, that they maintain this demand really is one for an increase in wages; and that a question of a wage increase is a matter of arbitration and for settlement in no other way. It will suggest the creation of a commission to arbitrate this wage question or delegation of power to the interstate commerce commission to make the arbitration retroactive and the roads would pledge themselves to create a fund to care for back wages if increases are approved by the arbitration board.  
These things are cited by the executives to back up their position. First is that many of the big shippers of the country have declared themselves opposed to an abandonment of arbitration and have insisted that an eight-hour day must not be granted. The second is a conviction that to give in to the men's demand under conditions would undermine discipline on the roads to a serious extent and would have far reaching after effects. The third is that no matter what assurances are given they feel they cannot expect a rate increase. This feeling is explained with statements that the roads have not forgotten the way they were attacked when the five per cent case was up, and that they do not care to lose the

## Judge Hughes Names Roosevelt and Brings Applause ACTIVITY ON ALL THE BATTLE FRONTS

**CHLORIDE MINE STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF.**  
KINGMAN, Ariz., Aug. 26.—The strike of the union employees of the Tennessee mine of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining company at Chloride, inaugurated yesterday, was declared off today when Manager Muir granted an increase of 50 cents per day cage-tenders, but declined to give an increase to firemen. There were no other demands made.

**MAYO SHOWS INVASION NOT IMPOSSIBILITY**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The greatest war game ever undertaken by the American navy ended today with a victory for Admiral Mayo's "Red" fleet, which theoretically defeated the defending "Blue" fleet and landed an invading army at Far Rockaway Beach, L. I.

Admiral Mayo, acting as umpire, announced the result in this report to the navy department:  
"Maneuver completed. Red and Blue fleets engaged nine thirty to ten thirty this morning, ten miles south of Ambrose Lightship. Blue decisively defeated Red gaining command of sea. Red effects landing at Rockaway and secures base.  
The final report closely followed one announcing that Rear Admiral Helm's "Blues" defending fleet virtually had been annihilated in a dramatic fight off Scotland Lightship at the entrance to the New York harbor. With the exception of a few light craft, the entire "Blue" fleet was "sunk." The full extent of the "Red" success was not known tonight, although reports showed that they included the super-dreadnaughts Nevada and Texas and two destroyers.  
With Admiral Helm's fleet out of the way, only a thin line of submarines remained to protect the coast. Then these, too, were quickly disposed of by the "Red" fleet and with no foes left to interrupt the landing of troops from his transports, Admiral Mayo was declared victor in the game and the ships "Red" and "Blue" alike, started for Newport after four days of arduous duty at sea.  
The story of the game as pieced together from radio reports to the navy department indicates that the tactics of Admiral Mayo completely puzzled Admiral Helm and forced him to accept battle in a position from which there was no hope of escape. The umpire declared the "Blue" fleet destroyed hours before the time limit of the action expired.  
When the game began, Admiral Helm's fleet was assembled at Narragansett, while Admiral Mayo with his fleet and long transport train were six hundred miles off Cape Hatteras. At 6 a. m. on August 22 Admiral Helm received word of his enemy's location and his seventeen scouts swept out to sea to locate the "Red" fleet. An hour later the "Blue" battleships also were at sea following the scouts.  
The cruiser Baltimore sighted five battleships, two cruisers and three destroyers at 11 a. m. August 23. At 2 p. m. August 22, they were 500 miles off the coast, steaming west. The Baltimore dared not attack such a force and presumably fled for safety.  
At 11 a. m. August 25, before the "Red" force again was sighted. This time it was a battleship which was picked up 120 miles off New York. Again the "Blue" scout was out matched.  
At 5:30 p. m. August 25, the destroyed Benham, later reported destroyed in action, sighted the "Red" transport train 75 miles off the New Jersey coast. Relying on her supposed base, the Benham followed the transport, keeping Admiral Helm informed. At that time the "Blue" fleet was fifteen miles further in shore, steaming in a line parallel to the transport train. At 8:30 the same evening the Benham reported that three enemy battleships and the transport train had headed in shore to make a landing.  
Admiral Helm drove his battle fleet forward to intercept the "enemy" at daylight. He sighted the "Red" ships at 5 o'clock this morning. The transport train was steaming in toward the Long Island coast with its destroyer screen thrown out to seaward. During the night, however, the "Red" battle fleet also had come up, and steaming parallel to the transports and between them and the "Blue" fleet interposed itself to cut off Admiral Helm's attack.  
The fleets engaged promptly, but the "Blue" position was hopeless. To cut of the rush of his transports to the coast it had to swing sharply to the west.  
As the "Blue" ships came to the turn they filed in one at a time and caught the concentrated fire of Admiral Mayo's guns.  
While the battle still was in progress, Admiral Helm played his last card. The seventeen submarines mobilized at Block Island the preceding night, were following the movements of the "Red" transports and keeping well in shore as a last line of defense. Daylight found them within an hour or two of the chosen landing point of the invaders. Admiral Helm ordered them forward in a desperate effort to destroy the troops ships but they were not equal to the task, and the transports and their shielding fighting ships steamed by victoriously.

**FIGHTING GOES ON WITH FEW NOTABLE GAINS**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
Fighting continues on all the battle fronts in Europe, but no notable successes are chronicled. France and the region north of Saloniki have seen the most intense activity, and in both fields the initiative generally has been with the central powers.  
Paris and London announce the repulse of repeated German attacks on the Somme and Verdun fronts. German efforts were especially strong at Thiepval, Guillemont and Maurepas, north of the Somme, and on the right bank of the Meuse before Verdun.  
London claims an additional British advance near Mouquet farm. German trenches on a front of 400 yards along the Curclette-Thiepval road were occupied. Berlin asserts the repulse of attacks along the Somme front at virtually the same sectors where the German attacks are reported as having taken place.  
Sofia records the repulse of eighteen consecutive attacks by Serbian soldiers in the region of Salomka. The Serbian losses are said to have been large. Northeast of Saloniki the Bulgarians apparently without opposition from the Germans, have seized a good part of northeastern Macedonia for fifty miles along the Aegean.  
The Bulgarians now have an additional frontage along the Aegean and are nearing Orfano, 50 miles northeast of Saloniki, thus pressing in on the allied troops along the Struma. No allied advances are reported. London reports that British aeroplanes have bombed German camps south of Belmir-Hissar at points recently within the Anglo-French lines north of the Struma.  
Italian troops are making progress at several points in the mountain regions around Trent. Rome also reports the repulse of Austrian counter attacks in the Alps. Vienna asserts that Italian troops in the German line have been killed, but Rome claims continued progress there.

**Try to Enter Trenches.**  
LONDON, Aug. 26.—German troops attempted twice to enter the British lines in front of Bethune, north of Arras, says tonight's British war office communication. On the Somme front the Germans, who had been in the Mametz wood and trenches north of the Delville wood. Fighting continues in the region of the Louquet farm.  
**Bulgarians Are Repulsed.**  
PARIS, Aug. 27, 2:47 p. m.—The war office official communication concerning the operations in the Balkans, says:  
"On the Serbian front northwest of Kikuruz, the Bulgarians delivered six counter attacks in the region of Vetrovnik, but were repulsed along the whole line. They suffered a sanguinary defeat and are falling back considerably. The Bulgarians are stubbornly resisting. On our left wing desperate actions continued in the region of Ostrovo. North of the Ostrovo road the Serbian forces caught the Bulgarian attacking detachments which approached to within 150 metres of our line and inflicted on them very heavy losses. In front of a single trench two hundred Bulgarians corpses were found.  
"According to statements of prisoners, the losses of the Bulgarians during the recent actions in the region of Ostrovo have been great, especially from the Serbian artillery which indisputably dominates the hostile artillery."

**No Near Victory.**  
BERLIN, Aug. 26.—(By Wireless to Sayville).—Notwithstanding the number of German positions which have been captured by the French and British troops on the Somme front, Major Morath, military critic of the Tageblatt, says the entente allies are no nearer to breaking through the German lines.  
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**Culberson Is In Lead Over Gov. Colquitt**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 26.—Virtually complete returns from practically all Texas counties in the democratic senatorial run-off primary today gave Senator Culberson a lead of 14,567 over former Governor Colquitt with 83,457. Less than 30,000 votes remain to be accounted for.  
A notable fact from the returns received is that the former Texas governor carried practically every German county in the state. It was in these sections that he received such a vote as to enable him to catch up on the apparently overwhelming majority given his opponent by the larger counties and cities.  
While one-half the state's vote was outstanding at 10 o'clock tonight, it was estimated that the remaining votes could not materially change Senator Culberson's lead. This statement was based on the knowledge of the political standing of those sections yet to be heard from.

## PREPARATIONS FOR MEXICAN CONFERENCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—State department officials are preparing to send a mass of documents dealing with the Mexican situation and adequate clerical forces to aid the joint commission which will seek a solution of border difficulties. The American commissioners have indicated to Secretary Lansing that they favor Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place, but a final decision will not be made until Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, has been consulted.  
The three American commissioners will have a considerable force of state department officials and clerks with them in order that there may not be avoidable delay in searching out information they may desire.  
Among those in attendance will be James H. Rodgers, special agent of the state department at Mexico City for the last two years, but who started north with the Mexican commissioners today at the direction of the department.  
The administration's Mexican policy was attacked in the senate today by Senator Lippitt, republican, who said the "unfortunate thing" was the lifting of the embargo on arms in February, 1914.  
"President Wilson, whose campaign cry is that he has kept the country out of war, used as an instrument the most horrible and indefensible kind of warfare," the senator said. "All the forces of unbridled passion and lust were armed and encouraged to conduct a conflict, in which nothing was sacred, not even the altar of religion."

**EXEMPTION OF BANDITS CROSS INCOME TAX IS NOT LOWERED**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A proposal to lower the present income tax exemption, written into the administration revenue bill by the senate finance committee and then stricken when house leaders indicated they would not accept it was voted down 21 to 19 by the senate tonight when Senator Underwood offered it as an amendment.  
Discussion of the amendment was marked by a bitter exchange between democratic senators in charge of the bill and Senator Underwood, author of the present tariff law and who as democratic leader of the house had a prominent part for several years in framing revenue legislation. Chairman Simmons of the finance committee reminded the Alabama senator that it was a long standing senate practice for senators to stand by the decisions of their party caucus and Senator Stone, also a member of the committee, declared Senator Underwood's proposed amendment to be an attempt to deprive the senate of its right to amend.  
"Has the senate degenerated to a point where the individual senators must take orders from those who serve on committees because their constituents have kept them in the senate for many years?" retorted Senator Underwood. "I do not recognize the right of any member to dictate to me. If that be treason, make the most of it. No man can question my loyalty to the democratic party in victory or defeat."  
The amendment, which would have lowered the exemption by \$1,000 making the normal income tax apply to incomes of \$3,000 for married persons and \$2,000 for unmarried persons, received the support of only five democratic senators. They were Senators Brookhiser, Hardwick, Lane, O'Gorman and Underwood.

**Nafarrete Under Arrest.**  
BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 26.—General Emiliano P. Nafarrete recently removed by General Carranza as commander of the Tamulipas division of the de facto army, has been arrested and is being held in the penitentiary at Mexico City charged with the murder of Captain Gomez, a hero of the revolution, and with the murder of a revolutionary army in Matamoros in July 1915 according to unofficial but apparently reliable reports reaching the border here today.  
This is the first news of Nafarrete's whereabouts since he was released from prison in 1914.  
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## WEEK OF GAINS OF THE KIND THAT THE BRITISH WANT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—(Via London, Aug. 27).—It was a week of gains, in the kind of gains we want," said a British staff official today, reviewing the result of the week's British offensive.  
"A thousand yards here and there," he continued, "but every time it has meant an advantage on Germany we wanted for future purposes. The German attacks only have been counter attacks to recover lost ground. Not an attack we have made this week but has been a gain. A small but efficient British army has never done better work than this week.  
At the end of what might be called Thiepval week the British army was in a position to attack at any time since the offensive began, except on the occasion when they broke the first line, July 1, and the second line, July 14. They put on the old first line trenches in front of Thiepval a record concentration of gun fire.  
The correspondent, while watching this curtain of shell fire, saw phlegmatic veterans as excited as school-boys in their rejoicing. Under these curtains of fire the British by two attacks rushed up to within 300 yards of that patch of ruins which was once the village of Thiepval, the correspondent saw the British infantry capture trenches which it had taken eighteen months to build, and with no more casualties than he had witnessed in little fights in the Philippines. Every prisoner taken who had been to Verdun said there was nothing like it at Verdun.  
Instead of widening the front of their offensive the British seem to be concentrating more and more guns on

**SAID STALWART AMERICAN MADE NATION AWAKE**  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
DENVER, Colo., Aug. 26.—For the first time in his campaign Mr. Hughes tonight named Theodore Roosevelt in an address. The nominee was speaking at the auditorium here, of preparing for the coming campaign. He had assisted the administration for calling advocates of preparedness "nervous and excited."  
"And then," Mr. Hughes said, "a stalwart American went through the land."  
He was interrupted by a roar from the crowd. As the applause died down, the nominee continued:  
"Mr. Roosevelt went through the land," he continued, "arousing the nation to its need; and the administration changed its mind over night."  
The audience, which crowded the big auditorium with hundreds standing in the aisles, applauded loudly.  
Mr. Hughes, in his address outlined the policy for which he stands.  
"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of the rights of American citizens through the world," he said. "That is a vital question."  
"We should maintain these rights about which there is no cavil in the strongest nations of the world, no matter which nations they are. American rights, understood, upheld, will give us peace, prosperity and good will."  
"I believe that we as a nation should be prepared for any emergency. That is not militarism. You could not carry a corporal's guard for militarism you could carry the whole country for adequate preparedness."  
"I stand for a business-like administration of government and for the employment in public life of men qualified by training and fitness of public office."  
Mr. Hughes reiterated his declaration for a world court. He devoted some time to his declaration for a protective tariff.  
Mr. Hughes left at midnight for Estes Park where he will remain resting until next Thursday.  
The nominee today told business men of Denver at a luncheon at the Mile High club that American enterprises stood face to face with a new era of which the watchwords were cooperation and efficiency; that capital and labor are our two hands; both of which must be used intelligently and with cooperation in the years to come to make "America first and America efficient."

Patriotism, the nominee declared, needed to be directed a little differently in the future than it had been in the past. A sense of patriotism was needed in public business, he said, for the United States, as "the greatest corporation of the world," was entitled to be as well managed as any corporation on earth, and to the full worth of its every dollar spent in administration.  
The business man, Mr. Hughes said, "were in his opinion, patriotic, broad, sound in their views and ambitions. The day of building private citadels along the highway of commerce, by which the 'ordinary travelers' could be held up and made to pay tribute, he thought had passed. There had been, Mr. Hughes said, a new consciousness as to what is due the public with respect to public rights and privileges and because of that he looked confidently to the future, where otherwise he would look with "deep dismay."  
Mr. Hughes reached Denver shortly before noon to the accompaniment of a welcome of brass bands, giant firecrackers, and cheers from thousands of persons who gathered at the station and along the streets through which he passed. The nominee was feeling better than he had felt for days and showed only a trace of fatigue.  
Heeded by a squad of mounted police and brass bands, the nominee and his party paraded through the business section of the city before going to their hotel. The line of flag-bedecked automobiles extended for blocks. Giant firecrackers were fired as a salute along the line of march.  
After a few minutes' rest at his hotel, Hughes went to the luncheon of the Mile High club, where he made an address.  
**Speaks at Greeley.**  
GREELEY, August 26.—Charles Evans Hughes, republican nominee for president, was formally welcomed to Colorado here today by a committee of republicans headed by Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, national committee man.  
Conferences with party leaders were followed by a public reception at nine  
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## Believe Aged Millionaire Gave Wealth to Sun Cult

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
CHICAGO, August 26.—When the federal court inquiry into the mystery regarding the reported disappearance of much of the wealth of Edward W. Morrison, reclusive millionaire, is resumed next Tuesday, the court will be asked to investigate a report that among beneficiaries of Morrison's wealth was the Mazdaznan Sun Cult. Attorneys for the Central Trust company, temporary receiver for Morrison's affairs, said tonight they believed that Morrison was a member of the cult, whose head, "Prince" Ottoman Zar Adusht Hanish, was sent to prison.

The cult, the attorneys said, was like other organizations and individuals in finding the aged man free with his money.  
James R. Ward, attorney, to whom Morrison transferred downtown property worth more than a million dollars, was deprived of rents on the property today, when the court ordered the rents paid to the Central Trust.  
Morrison, although more than 80 years old, has a possible interest in wealth totalling about \$5,000,000, held by relatives, in addition to his own fortune, it was learned today. He is heir to relatives' wealth in the event their death precedes his.

Col. Jose De Luna Arrested For Neutrality Violation  
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 26.—Col. Jose De Luna, a graduate of the Mexican National Military School at Chapultepec and formerly a commander in the Mexican federal army, is detained by the United States authorities here on the charge of violation of neutrality, it was learned here tonight.  
According to reports received by General Gonzales, Colonel De Luna had joined the few followers of Manuel Ochoa, the former Villista general, who crossed the Rio Grande last Thursday near Guadalupe, 30 miles below here. Ochoa and three men were covered and captured by Mexican customs patrols, but De Luna managed to elude the patrols and got back to American soil, where he was later arrested by United States secret service men.  
When Ochoa killed a Carrancista guard in making a dash for liberty, one of his followers was captured. This man, said General Gonzales, is now being escorted to Juarez for safe-keeping until removed to Chihuahua City for trial. Carrancista regulars are still on the trail of the fugitives.

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